NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Interview Between President Johnson and Governor Cox.

Porther Explanation of the Executive Policy Relative to the Rebellious States.

Speech of Senator Sherman on Representation and the President's Late Address.

Defence of Mr. Johnson Against the Radical Assaults.

The Republican Party Conjured Not to Abandon Him.

Proposition to Admit the Arkansas Senators Rejected.

Another Constitutional Amendment from the Committee of Pifteen.

Extended Debate in the House on Reconstruc tion and the President's Policy.

&c.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON The following important letter was read to night by Sovernor Cox, of Ohio, to the representatives in Con-

WARRINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866. eral Gronge B. Wright, Chairman Union Central

Committee, Columbus, Ohio:-My Dran Sm.-On Saturday last I had the honor of an terview with the President, which I regarded as of suf-tient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his state-ments while they were fresh in my memory, he seemed to me, in a perfectly free unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit with peclearness the processes of his own mind in ing some of his opinions, and to express them with h manifest candor and entire freedom from personal ling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him this morning to make n what I had done, to ask his verification of the ware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called spen him. He most frankly gave his consent, and as-sented to the accuracy of my report, which is as fol-

set willing to avow, that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, Moe he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had a some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which A Company of the property of the company of the com ought he agreed, and that was substantially the one h he had carried out. Congress had no jus-ad of complaint that he had done so, for had not seen fit to declare the views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tole-

&c., and, so far as executive acts could do so, wou acc., and, so har as executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success. He had, accordingly, reorganized the Post Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereof in all the executive departments recognized them as States in the Union, only ke-ping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated,

not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or district sent a loyal man properly elected and qualias if from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this the r representation would be full and the work would be done.

Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right; but he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work, so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in abort, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the funda-

legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States courts of inferior jurisdic-

lel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode or accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, viding a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan. He then referred briefly to the fact of men who have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels every more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous oppo-sition in future. His whole heart was with through the war; and he carnestly desired to maintain sentiment and purpose be regarded as entirely consistent those extremists, who, as he believed, would keep the Such, my dear sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter; and, if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured that you would believe, with me, that although he may not receive personal assaults with the equanimity and forbearned Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in

sion to the principles upon which he was Very truly yours, J. D. COX. elected. Very truly yours,

table.

THE INDERNITE EXCLUSION OF SOCTHERN REPERPENTATIVES.

At one o'clock the regular order was taken up, being the concurrent resolution declaring that no 's nators or representatives from the lately rebellious States shall be received in either house until such States shall have been declared by Congress entitled to representation.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, took the fluor. He commend the yremarking that the Senate had decided on three oc asions that Congress had the power asserted in the resolution. The object of the resolution, as it was made to read, was to close agitation on this subject. If he believed it could have this effect he would vote for it much more cheerfully than he would otherwise; but he did not believe it would close agitation. He regarded it as a mere straw in the storm thrown in at an opportune moment—a mere assertion of a right that could not be disputed. If Congress failed to agree very soon upon a plan of reconstruction he did not believe the pending assolution would preventeither House from acting upon its own responsibility in the reception of its own members. What was needed was a plan of reconstruction from Congress upon which the Southern States could be received back into the Union with safety to the country. The Wade and Davis bill, Mr. Sherman said, was the only attempt ever made by Congress to provide for civil governments in the rebel states. The fate of that was well known, and it was also well known that the manfests issued by Wade and Davis after the bill had been vected did not meet the approval of the people.

Mr. SURMER, (rep.) of Mass, interrupted Mr. Sherman

bill. Mr. Sherman said, was the only attempt ever made by Congress to provide for civil governments in the rebel States. The fate of that was well known, and it was also reli known that the mannfests issued by Wade and Davis shift, the people.

Mr. SUNNER, (rep) of Mass, interrupted Mr. Sherman by saying that immediately after the proclamation of President Lincoln respecting the veto of the Wade and Davis bill, he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln and the (Ar. Lincoln) expressed his regrets that he had not approved it, referring to the lately rebel States.

Mr. SERREAN and they were States still. They had been in insurrection, but every branch of the government had been disturbed by the war. The first duty of Congress was to provide for taking these States back one by one, and each upon its own merits. Mr. Sherman next compared the reconstruction policy of President Johnson with that of his predecessor, Fresident Johnson with that of his predecessor, Fresident Johnson with that of his predecessor, Fresident Johnson was the most severe in its requirements from the rebels. The principal objection that had been made against the President was that be had not included the negroes among those whom he declared entitled to vote in the Southern States as they were in every State of the Union, except six. The projuctions of the army were against one to take in the late in the late of the President Johnson on the 22t of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humilating speciale made by Fresident Johnson on the 22t of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humilating speciale to that a crowd as called upon him on the 22t of February. He registed especially the paragraph in the speech made by the Fresident on that day referring by name to Messay. Stevens and Sumner. But it should be rease

acrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urg harmony and consolidation from personal motives. The people of my native State have intrusted me with a position here extending four years beyond the termination of the Pres dential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I believed for a moment he would seek an alliance with those who, by either arms or counsel, or even by apathy, were against this country in the recent war, and would turn over to them the high powers intrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonest, and would receive no assistance from me; but I will not force him into this attitude. If he shall not prove false to the declaration made by him in his veto message, that his attitude and the same of the free famen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property," then I will not quarrel with him as to tie means used; and while, as he tells us in the same message, he only asks for States to be represented which are in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, furely all ought not to separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which all are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by new creeds—will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling personal affronts. I see him yet surrounded by the Gabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No word from me shall drive him

the President's action on the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Surkmax said he did not say his colleague was censured. He said he did not believe his (Mr. Wade's) course was approved by the people.

Mr. Wane, after explaining the nature of the bill veloed by Mr. Lincoln, said that Mr. Lincoln having issued a proclamation on the subject, he and Mr. Davis feit it necessary to reply to him also with a proclamation.

Mr. Lincoln having appealed to the people, they feit that they must also.

Congress reserving the right to repeal, alter or amond the bill.

Mr Grings doubted the jurisdiction of Congress over this matter. He did not believe Congress had any more right in the premises than the State of New York had, and if it had the jurisdiction it ought not to grant an exclusive right to any company.

Mr. Chandles held that Congress had full jurisdiction under the constitutional clause for the regulation of commerce, to pass this bill.

Mr. Pressenses, (rep.) of Me, spoke against the expediency of the measure. He did not believe it wise for Congress to confer an exclusive privilege for twenty five years upon any one company. He concurred in the opinion of Mr. Grimes.

Mr. Chank, (rep.) of N. H., thought the provisions of the bill gave too much power to the company. It gave the right to the company to enter any many yard or any hand on the coast over which the United States had jurisdiction, and gave it exclusive control for twenty-diveyers. He moved to strike out the word "sale" before privilege.

Mr. Chanks, (rep.) of Cal., apoke against the bill, argu-

Mr. CLARK withdrew his amendment, and moved to re commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce. When

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1866.

Mr. BRANAN, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a Bureau

Brandagee Bromley, Broomail, Buckland, Pendy, Clark of Lole, Cark of Kaless, Johnson, College, Cark of Kaless, Johnson, College, Define Johnson, Defease, Defease Defease, Defease, Defease, Defease, Defease, Defease, Defease, Leader Growth, Harden of Chinalis, Hare, Hillyes, Header of Collinsis, Hare, Hillyes, Header of Collinsis, Hare, Hillyes, Header of N. Y., Ingersoll, Johlan, Kelly, Keleo, Ketcham, Suykendall, Ladin, Latians, Lawrence of Ohio, Lynch, Medlury, & Keke, McRuer, Mersur, Northead, Morrill, Morris, Koulton, Myers, Newell, O Neill, Orth, Palme, Patter, Plants, Price, Landall of Ky, Rice of Mass, Rollins of N. H., Sawyer, Johnson, Houlton, Myers, Newell, O Neill, Orth, Palme, Patter, Plants, Price, Landall of Ky, Rice of Mass, Rollins of N. H., Sawyer, Johnson, Honder, Morthage, 104, Williams, Wilson of Iode, Shelling, Stovens, Thomas of Md., Thomas (Jr) of Md., Trowbridge, Washburne of Hawsham of Mass, Welkor, Westworth, Williams, Wilson of Iode, Shellins, Morris, Milliams, Wilson of Iode, Shellins, Morris, Milliams, Wilson of Howa, Wilson of Pa, Windown, Woodbridge, 104, Nava-Mesers, Ashloy, Daweon, Doulson, Eldrige, Flock, Glossbrouner, Goodeer, Greder, Harding of Ky, Hoggan, Haubell of N. Y., Kerr, McCollough, Nibrack, Phelips, Rondolf Pa, Rither, Kongor, Ross, Indicated Phelips, Randall of Pa, Rither, Kongor, Ross, Indicated Phelips, Randall of Pa, Rither, Kongor, Ross, Indicated Phelips

dell of Pa., Ettler, Rugers, Russ, Rousseau, Shankin, Shilth, Stouse, Tsylor, Frimste, Walleide-H.

Reporter for the Associated Press.

On motion of Mr. Webburne, (rep.) of Ill., the Speaker was author red to assign a desk on the floor of the House to the reporter of the Associated Press.

Lerkes of concurries.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., introduced a resolution directing the standing and select committees of the House having clerks to report to the House whether such clerks are nocessary, what portion of their time is occupied by their duties, and what portion in attending to the private business of members of the committees.

Mr. Ashery moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—year 45, hays 84.

The resolution was adopt d.

FROTOSED CONATION TO A PARTION WHO FERT REVEN BONS INTO THE UNION ANNY.

On motion of Mr. Harddon, (rep.) of Ill., the Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation to A. Zegler, of Port Byron, illinois, for sending seven sons into the army of the United States to quell the late rebellion.

1907 Mr. Orin, (rep.) of Ind., the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill at an early day providing for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. Defence, from the several enteres.

Mr. Defence, from the several refers.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this House that Con gress has no constitutional right to fix the qualifications o electors in the several States.

electors in the several States.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Pa., proposed to debate the resolution, and it accordingly went over.
CREDENTIALS OF A NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER.
The SPRAKER presented the credentials of Alexander Hamilton Jones, member elect of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, and they were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

DERSET TALES IN VIGINIA.

The SPRAKER laid before the House a communication from Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, transmitting the joint resolution of the General Assembly in reference to the direct tax levied in 1851 by Congress and now be ug collected in Virginia. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

APPOINTMENTS OF COMMITTEES.

collected in Virginia. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Niblack on the Committee on Appropriations in place of Mr. Voorhoes, and of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, on the Committee on Claims in place of Mr. Niblack.

FORTAGE ON THE "SOLDERS MENONIA."

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a position signed by Generals Grant, Meade and others, asking that the document known as the "Soldiers' Memorial," of which he exhibited specimen sheets, be only charged the same postage in passing through the mails as is charged on printed matter. It was referred to the Post Office Committee, with leave to report at any time.

GOVERNMENT STORES FOR THE NATIONAL HORE FOR SOLDIERS'

ernment.

THE WINTER DAVIS REMORIAL CREMONIES.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, for printing thirty thousand copies of the address of the Speaker and of the eulogy on Henry Winter Davis pronounced by Senator Crewell, on the 22d inst., and that they be printed in the Globe.

LETROVENIENT OF MANITOOWOC HARBOU.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the executions of making an appropriation for the

eral states equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property.

All results argument in support of the statute book to as to enforce the constitutional requirements in every State, the rebellion which had charred and blackened the land would have been an impossibility. The proposed antibudineat imposes no obligation on any State, nor on any citizen in a State which was not now enjoined upon them by the very letter of the constitution. It was impossible for man to frame words more obligatory than those already in the constitution enjoining this great duty on the several States and on the several officers of all the States. But it was equally clear that by every construction of the constitution—the great provision contained in the second section of the fourth article, and in a perticular of the fifth amendment adopted by the First Congress of the contry and the world knew that all legislative, all ancentive, all judicial officers in eleven States of the tono had with in the last five years, viciated this pro-

sale approximate are restricted and the Saless representased in Congress. Persocutions of freedmen are pushed by
the Congress of the Committee on Reconstruction.

It woodes have received to the Committee on the relation of the Congress of the Congress

The liberties of France were never to

Mr. Rooms apologized for the unintentional discourtery.

Mr. Kellary proposed to give the gentleman time to recover be exhaused energies, to occupy a moment to show that we are not opposed or lakely to be oppressed by any of the dangers to which the French people were subjected under Homparte or any revolutionist.

Mr. Rooms yielded to the sentleman.

Mr. Rooms yielded to the sentleman.

Mr. Rooms yielded to the sentleman.

Mr. Rooms yielded to the french thought of laten ng and observing, but opening his mouth to no one, which was all deep policy. After the reading of the categories were the remarked — 'Our Homparte does not want.'

Mr. Rooms—Mr. Speaker, we have no Benaparte. We have a pous man. We have a man who has come up from the humblest walks of life. We have a man who has never allowed himself to be put down by the aristocracy. We have a man who is the embedies of civil liberty. We have a man who is the embedies of civil liberty. We have a man who is the embedies of civil liberty. We have a man who is the embedies of the white men and white women of the country, and not at all for the benefit of the white men and white women of the country, and not at all for the benefit of the white men and white women of the country, and not at all for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Room, resuming his denun lation of the Reconstruction Committee, declared that a more fatal and bloody toranny did not insult humanity when Louis XIV. proclaimed, "I am the State." Neve harbored no deeper feeling against the Roman people than the country declared by the principles of constitutional freedom so openly as they were deared by the Jacobs in constitutional supplies.

Mr. Raspatt, (dem.) of Pa, inquired whe there the gentleman was at liberty to commine means to the themselves to the country of the proposed by that accommittee, and what the character of the tyranny of that committee he would see the liberty to commine means to the country. Mr. Rooms replied that he was proved by the gentleman from Fennesylvanis to the country o

House. We had no notice that it would be brought in this moretria.

Ex. Brounes.—I gave notice some days ago that I would bring it back.

Mr. Hars.—I do not say this by way of complaint; but it was amendment of vast importance and one which requires the most careful consideration. I do not pre-pose to discuss B; but it strikes me as table to many very grave and ser one objections. This being so, I suggest whether it would not be better to have it make the sun-order and set down for a day certain. I make this sun-dorder and set down for a day certain. I make the sun-considerant supports the many feeling of hostility towards the amendment, any further than may be justified by careful.

amendment, any further than may be particled by careful consideration.

Mr. Remann-If it can be made the special order for an early day I have no edjection.

Mr. Hans proposed next Thursday.

The Schanze stated that two epectal orders—the Bank-ropt and the Loan bills—would take precedence of it. Mr. Remonan hoped the House would let it go over until to morrow as unfoisited business.

Mr. Etimmon, (dem.) of Wis., suggested that there was no need of preceding it, insamuch as the Schanze would take full time to discuss it and all other measures. He proposed that it should be made a special order, and should come after the Bankrupt bill and the Loan bill.

Mr. Surru, (esp.) of Ky., saked that the genieman from New Jersey (Mr. Rogers) be allowed to outlines his remarks.

from New Jenney (Mr. Rogers) be allowed to circulate in remarks.

Mr. Kazzer made a similar suggestion, offering to let him have the read of the day. (Leonbler.)

Mr. Kirmsnes did not want the gentleman's time to be further extended, if it were to be for the process of injecting specifies of the gentleman from Pennsylvanes (Mr. Keinari, of Penn, aim objected.

Mr. Reinari, of Penn, aim objected.

Mr. Reinari, of Penn, aim objected.

Mr. Rozzer suggested that Mr. Rogers should have been proceed.

Mr. Rozzer declined, stating that he never wrote appendixe. If he could not be Fermitted to speak extemporaneously he would not ask only such favor.

Mr. Kritzer—Then the House will be punished by its action. (A longh.)

Mr. Hanks—I ask the House to take up the granded by its for the Industrial Exposition of Para. I describe his a read a communication showing the necessary for imme-diate action.

distriction.

Mr. Warencews, of III.—I object. I am opposed to it decidedly; and I will state why I object. Last Monday the general form Manuschments (Mr. Banks) gut in a measure, under a suspension of the rules, which I outer about a will not the guvern set hard a million of dollars, for the benefit of the Rossan American rejegraphic Company, whose stock is selling for two hundred per cent pressures. Mr. Hanne That measure resend this House almost

Mr. Harm. That here's the property of the Bone of the Bone of the Wasserman of RI — I know H; because the Bone knew bothing about H. Mr. Harm. I am confident that no such expenditive will be required for that enterprise. But if it do conting overnounced half a million of dollars, that would be a shoop outley for tringing in community alone with the give number of millions of the prespect of Europe and Alfa furt I say to the gentleman from hillmost that it will not cost half a million dollars, a hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum.

After further discussion the constitutional amendament went over to come up to morrow after the reacting of the journal.

Mr. Baren moved to empend the fulse that he might bring up the joint resolution relative to the Paris exponition.

Mr. Wasserws, of III. demanded the year and nays; and on their bring taken the rules were odd suse pended, two thirds not voting in faver thereof. The vote stood 61 year against 61 mays.

Mr. Bourse select learn to introduce a peciation in favor of the sight hour labor movement.

Otherston was made, and the House adjourned.